No. 216

Just Position, Serious Attitude, Unshakable Resolve

(Nhan Dan editorial of May 10, 1969)

PRINCIPLES AND MAIN CONTENT OF THE OVERALL SOLUTION

Proposed By the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to the South Viet Nam Problem to Help Restore Peace in Viet Nam

PROCEEDING from a desire to reach a political solution with a view to ending the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in South Viet Nam and helping restore peace in Viet Nam;

On the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese

people;
Proceeding from the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and the actual situation in Viet Nam;

nam and the actual situation in Viet Nam; On the basis of the Political Programme and the five-point solution of the South Wiet Nam. National Front for Liberation, which are in keeping with the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

The South Viet Nam;

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation expounds as follows the principles and main content of an overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem to help restore peace in Viet Nam;

I. To respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, viz., independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

Agreements on Wet Nam,

Agreements on Wet Nam,

2. The Goevernment must withdraw

2. The Goevernment must withdraw

3. The Wet Nam all U.S. troops, miltimespersonned, arms and war materiel, and

all troops, military personnel, arms and

war materiel of the other foreign countries

of the U.S. camp without posing any condition whatsoever; liquidate all U.S. mili
tary base in South Viet Nam; mercroachments all U.S. mili
tary base in South Viet Nam and the

Description of the Company of the Company of the Company

and security Republic of Viet Nam.

pennocratic requestic of viet Nam.

3. The Victnamese people's right to detend their Fatherland is the sacred, isalienable right of self-defence of all peoples.
The question of the Victnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam shall be resolved by the Victnamese parties among themselves.

the Vietnamese parties among themselves.

4. The people of South Viet Nam settle themselves their own affairs without foreign the properties of the properties of the political regime of South Viet Nam through free and democratic general elections. Through free and democratic general elections a Constituent Assembly will be set up. a Constitution worked with the set up. The

5. During the period intervening between the restoration of peace and the general elections, neither party shall impose its political regime on the people of South Viet Nam.

Viet Nam.

The political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Viet Nam, that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad, will enter into talks use stup a provisional coalition government based on the principle of equality, democrament that the principle of equality, democrament that the principle of equality, democrament based on the principle of equality, democrament based on the principle of equality, democrament based on the principle of equality democrament based on the principle of equality democrament based on the principle of equality of the principle

The provisional coalition government is to have the following tasks:

to have the following tasks:

a) To implement the agreements to be concluded on the withdrawal of the troops of the United States and the other foreign countries of the American camp, etc.

countries of the American camp, etc.
b) To achieve national concord, and a
broad union of all social strata, political
force, nationalities, religious communities,
and all persons, no matter what their
political beliefs and their past may
be, provided they stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

ence and neutrality.

() Toachieve broad democratic freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of belief, freedom to establish political parties and organizations, freedom to destablish political parties and organizations, freedom to democrates, etc. to set free those persons jalled on political grounds; to problibit all acts of terror, reprise at and discrimination against pending at the problem of the

(Continued page 2)

A T the May 8, 106s, 10th season of the Paris Conference on Viet House, Tran Bins Kiem, their delegate of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, presented an important document of the Central Committee of the NFL concerning. In the Conference of the NFL concerning the Conference of the NFL control of the NFL concerning the Conference of the NFL concerning the NFL c

THE NEI, tre-point solution was put forward
at a time when the war
of resistance of the South Vist
Nam people against U.S.
aggression, for site of the South Vist
liant exploits accomplished to
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the South Vist Nam parious
arrived forest and people since
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material. The fight for independence and freedom as use
use the just position of the
NFL and people of South
Vist Nam concerns

Nam problem have enlisted sympathy and support from the world's peoples, including the progressive people in the United States

Meanwhite, notacithtanding their bitter failure, the U.S. imperuits aggressor remain stubborn and bellicas: Since Nison came into office, the U.S. has continued puthing and their stubborn and their stubborn and results of the their stubborn and results and their stubborn and results and their stubborn and results and

(Continued page 2)

South Viet Nam

• Two enemy entrenched camps destroyed in Tay Ninh province, a Battalion H.Q. and 7 U.S.-puppet companies wiped out within 5 days.

49 U.S. military vehicles destroyed, 2 U.S. companies
 wiped out in 3 ambushes on Route No.13 North of Saigon.

More than 200 enemy troops knocked out near Ham Luong on Apr. 25, 70 others put out of action, 6 105-mm canness destroyed, 2 ummo depots and 8 petrol dumps burnt by women gunners on May 2 at Yiah Thuan, Mekong Delta.

O In 10 days, in 70 PLAF attacks in the sector close to the DMZ, 1.250 U.S.-puppet casualties reported, 30 planes and helicopters shot down, destroyed or damaged.

North Viet Nam

To date, the number of American aircraft downed in North Viet Nam amounts to 3,286

Just Position, Serious Attitude, Unshakable Resolve

(Continued from page 1)

HE U.S. imperialists' war intensification and tallacious and machia vellian allegations and ma-nocurres have laid bare their scheme to prolong the occu-pation of South Viet Nam expeditionary army to consolidate and heat up the puppet administra-tion and army as tools for the realisation of their neo-colo-nialism in South Viet Nam and a prolonged partition of Viet Nam. President Nixon made clear the U.S. intention to pursue military actions in der to secure a "position strength" in negotiations. 17.S. aggressive design, colonialist policy and stubborn attitude are blocking the search for a correct political solution to the South Viet Nam problem. They lie at the root of the present deadtuck of the Paris Conference

The overall solution of the Front for Liberation was adcanced in the combat of winning and strong position of the South Viet Nam people now taking the fight agains U.S. aggression, for nationa salvation, in a new high, when the U.S. imperialist aggres surs, for all their bitter failu res. continue slubborn and bellicose. This principle-like position strikes a shattering at the aggressive position and deceptive manurages and mulicious charges of the U.S.

T Ht. NFL's position contion reasserts the fundamental national rights of the their military personnel, wea-virtuanese people, i.e. puls- pons and was means without

(f ontinued from page 1)

d) To heal the war wounds.

pendence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity as vecognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. It reaffirms the sacred right to self-defence of the Viets self-defence of the Vietnamese people in their fight against aggression to defend their country, Its has been, in its sub stance, prompted by the present reality in Vist Nam. It sets forth, and proposes fair and reasonable answers to practical problems concarning South Vist Nam. It is an unmis-takable token of the good will and the spirit of national concord of the NFL and people

The chief delegate of the N.F.L. to the Paris Conference has roundly disposed of the U.S. wresting of the facts concerning the situation in Viet Nam and the fight of the Vietnamese people. The U.S.
"North Viet Nam's aggression
against the South" fabrication,
its claim that U.S. troops have come to South Viet Nam to "mutual withdraw ' are all designed to make black white, conceal the aggressive nature of the U.S., equate swe nature of the U.S., counter the Victuamuse people who are resisting aggression and the U.S. who is the aggression, in an attempt to thirthe withdrawal of U.S. troups from South Viet Nam, The NFL flatty rejected these arrogant chains, and brinthe out A. claims and pointed out; As the U.S. has committed an the U.S. has committed an aggression against Viet Nam. must end it : as the IIS and satellite troops into South Viet Nam, it must pull out all these troops together with

setting any condition whatand the U.S. imperialist aggressors, which the U.S. must concerning various among the Vistnamese.

A NOTHER important point which is given prominence in the NFL overall solution is the right t self-determination of the Sout Viet Nam people. The U.S. im-perialists have been proclaim-ing from all houselops that they "respect" the right to call, determination in the determination self- determination of the South Viet Nam people, that they are for "general elec-tions" and "one-man-one-vote", etc. Meanwhile they jealously keep the Thiou-Ky Huong clique of traitors, des-cribe them as a "constitutional and legal govern-ment" and urge the holding of fraudulens "general elec tions" at the point of the bayonets of the U.S. expedi-tionary troops and pupper army. It the same time, they declare their opposition to the formation of a coalition gov-ernment in South Viel Nam. There is no doubt that the U.S. is planning to impose its neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam. The NFL overall solution

give the lie to all these U.S. professions and sets forth the correct method to enforce the genuine right to self-determi-nation of the South Viet Nam people, i.e. the South Viet Nam people must be left to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign inter-ference; the South Viet Nam people will decide themselves the political regime of South Vist Nam through free and democratic general elections to choose a constituent assembly, work out their own constitution, install a coalition govern the restoration of peace and the general elections, neither party shall impose its political regime on the South Viet Nam people; the ravious social strata and political tendencies that stand for peace, independence and nen-trality will enter into talks to set up a provisional coali-tion government based on the principle of equality, democ-This government will take necessary measures to achieve a peaceful, independent, dem ocratic, and neutral South Viet Nam.

B reasserting the South Viet Nam people's fun-damental national rights and realfirming their deter-mination to fight against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, the truitors to the country, and at the same time advancing a fair and sensible solution to the prac-lical problems, the overall solution of the NFL is ac and also the vellection of the most cherished aspiratio entire Victnamese prople in their struegle for independence, sovercignty, unity and territorial integrity. These are also the aspirations and demands of the world peoples' movement to support the Vietnamese people's resistto U.S. aggression, gether with the Vietnamese people, the proples all over world are urging that U.S. end its aggression Viet Nam and withdrau all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Virt Nam without any condition. It is certain that the NEI overall solution will earn warm sympathy and support from all peoples in the world who have at heart in-dependence, peace, and jus-tics, and the progressive people in the United States

The principle-like position

the NFL as shown in the overall solution will cer-T the meeting commemotainly win wide sympathy and support from the world and support from the world and the United States, and will shed further light on the renounce their aggressive poli-cy, the Nixon team are misrepresenting and thwarting the legitimate demands of the made public, the U.S. delegate rang the changes about tual withdrawal". This reac-tionary stubbornness will inevitably bring on the U.S.

THE Victuamess people's legistimate tight for independence and freedom has recorded tremendous successes and is heading for still bigger ones. Our position is just. We are motivated by good will and good faith. If the U.S. imperialists refuse to draw the necessary lessons from their failures and porsist from their failures and persist lorces and banble will will lions as one, step up their sacred resistance and "fight until the Yanks quit and the

President Ho Chi Minh had said: " Even if only one aggressor remain, on our soil aggressor rimain, on our soil, we must go on fighting and wipe him out". Persevering in our struggle and determi-ned to wage a long drawn-out fight until we have regained our sacred fundamental wati onal rights, that is the iron-like resolve of our prople. No brutal acts of war of the enemy can block the sweeping advance of our army and peo-ple. Together with the South Viel Nam people who are pushing up their offensives and winning ever bigger suc-cesses, the army and people of North Viet Nam are inreasing their watchfulness and their combat readiness while doing their utmost to accom-plish their sacred duty as the great rear toward the great front and contribute to the final victory over the U.S.

Our people's fight U.S. aggression, for national salva-

PRINCIPLES AND MAIN CONTENT at the parties will bego take the release of the army. OF THE OVERALL SOLUTION ...

to hear the war woulds, lo restore and develop the economy, to restore the nor-mal life of the people, and to improve the living condi-tions of the labouring people. c) To hold free and democ

ratic general elections in the whole of South Viet Nam with a view to achieving with a view to achieving the right for the people of South Viet Nam to settle themselves their own affairs, in accord-ance with the content of point 4 mentioned above.

to South Viet Nam will carry out a foreign policy of peace and nentrality:

To carry out policy of good neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty, neu-trality and territorial integrity within her present borders; to carry out a policy of good neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1062 Geneva Agreements on Laps.

To establish diplomatic. commic and cultural rela-tions with all countries, irrespective of political and social regime, including the United States, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence: mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence; to accept economic and technical aid with no political conditions attached from any country.

7. The rounification of Viet

step, by through discussions and agreement between the two zones, without foreign inter-

Pending the peaceful reuni-fication of Viet Nam, the two zones reestablish normal relations in all fields on the basis of mutual respect.

The military demarcation ine between the two zones at the 17th parallel, as pro-vided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreements, is a provisional line and does not constitute in any way a political or territorial boundary. The two zones reach agreement on the

ties for movements across provisional military demarcation line.

8. As provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vict Nam, pending the peace-ful remification of Vict Nam, the two zones North and South of Viet Nam under take to refrain from joining any alliance with foreign countries, not to allow an foreign country to maintain military bases, troops and military personnel on their respective soil, and not to recognize the protection of any country or military alli-

y. To resolve the aftermath

b) The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and devastations it has caused to the Viet

to. The parties shall reach agreement on an international supervision about the withdrawal from South iam of the troops, military personnel, arms and war materiel of the United States and the other foreign countries of the American camp.

of the overall solution expounded above form an integrated whole. On the sis of these principles and content, the parties shall reach understanding to the effect of concluding agreements on the above-men questions with a view to end-ing the war in South Viet Nam. and contributing to restoro peace in Viet N

A the meeting community rating the 15th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu Victory held in Hanne on May & last, General Vuone Thua Vu delivered a talk. General Vuong Thua Vu, now deputy Chief of Staff of the Viet Num People's Army (VNPA), was one of the resonsible military chiefs dur-ing the famous battle which ended on May 7, 1954 after 55 days and nights of dogged lighting, with the capitulation General De Castries and the whole garrison totalling 16,200 men of crack units.

In the first part of his speech, he succincily recalled the circumstances which had, during the 1953-1954 Winter-Spring Campaign, led the enemy to an Campasy, con a the strong to an attempt to regain the strategic initiative: the Navarre Plan.

Against their will, the aggressors had to occupy then defaul Dien Bien Phu, which became the symbol of the war of coonial reconquest.

The speaker then outlined The speaker then outlined the strategy of the VNPA Command which had proved to be thoroughly judicious. In a first phase, it chose to strike the enemy in the most im-portant theatres where he was the weakest, thereby inflicting on him heavy losses and forc-ing him to scatter his forces all over Indochina. Then came the second phase during which the revolutionary forces got up steam to win the decisive victory at Dien Bien Phu.

In the second part of his speech, General Vu brought out the significance of this out the significance of this splendid victory of the Vict-namese people whose history had been over the fast 20 cent turies, marked by undaunted-ness and determination to delend autional independence. precion and unity.

The author underlined three factors which had been at the origin of this decisive victory of the Victuamese people in the sive .

The sound and imagi untire political line and millitary line of the Viet Nan Workers' Party, the vanguard abouting people of our

The several thousand years old glorious history of the Vietnamese people whose traditions of struggle for national salvation have been uneasingly enhanced through

VIET NAM COURIER

The noble international solidarity of the working class and the whole of pro-gressive mankind in the entire world with our just fight.

(...) The historic victory at Dien Bien Phu and in the 1953-1954 Winter-Spring Camonign showed our armed for ces and people's irrepressible resolve to fight and to win.

Our resolve to fight and to win is the unyielding and indomitable spirit of the Dien Hong Assembly (r) de-veloped in the new era in the light of creative Marxism-Leninism. It is the continua-tion of the "Ready to make every sacrifice rather than submit to the rape of the country and servitude " spir Resistance War, intimately wedded to deep class cons-ciousness and brought to a very high level in the thick of the Resistance War in its decisive stage.

It found expression first and foremost in the strategic singleness of purpose of our Party's Central Committee Party's Central Committee. Fired by a thoroughly revolutionary spirit, our Party fully grasped Marxist-Leninist military science, made a very lucid appraisal of the situation, and arrived at an extremely sensible strategic decision; to con-centrate forces to wipe out the enemy at Dien Bien Phu and bring the Resistance War

Our determination to fight and to win was vividly illus-trated by the close co-ordi-nation and the resolve to wipe out the enemy of our armed forces and people on all battlefields across the

It was obvious in innumer able examples resplendent with revolutionary heroism set by our compatriots and fighters in the whole country who, throughout the 6 months

The third part of General Vuong Thua Vuo's talk of which we are printing below a slightly obridged translation, is devoted to the lessons which should be drawn by our people from the Dien Bien Phu victory for the benefit of the present struggle against the most "formidable" imper-ialist war machine mankind has ever known.

of the Winter-Spring campaign, especially during the 55 days and nights of relentless fighting under showers of enemy bombs and shells at Dien Bien Phu, had dis-played all to a man a deep ense of effacement in the grim fight for independence and freedom and, with courage and resourcefulness, had pressed their attacks home to complete victory.

It was precisely this determination to fight and to win that inspired our officers and men to put into pratico new tactics and technique and their courageous and creative labour to open roads for hauling artillery into position, prepare the battlegrounds dig combat trenches for attacking and encircling purpo-ses and transform the ter-rain for the wiping out of енету тапрожет.

It was precisely such a spirit that helped our people in the whole country weather untold difficulties and hardships, concentrate human and material resources and trans-late into reality the "All for the frontline, all for victory !!! slogan.

In winning the historic Dien Blen Phu battle and the 1953-1954 Winter-Spring Cam-paign, our people set the stand-ard of a herote, intelligent paign, our people sel the stand-ard of a h-rote, intelligent; and resourceful nation. From the Party's political and military line and people's war strategy, our people derived an invincible political and moral strength and, on this basis annited in a this basis, applied in a creative manner the military art of people's war, devised new, ingenious fighting meth combated the enemy the way of our own choice and succeeded in preventing the enemy from giving battle

in his own way. Devoted to a single purpose, which was to knock out many enemy troops as possi-

General VUONG THUA VU ble, our armed forces and sound strategic line and the people constantly held the original fighting methods, initiative and struck at the enemy on all battlefields by tors of the complete victory of combining guerilla activities and big-unit battles and en-

LESSONS

OF DIEN BIEN PHU

gaging major, medium and small battles, then, with

imagination and timelmess.

they concentrated their forces

to wipe out the enemy at Dien Bien Phu and achieve

fighting and steady advance

enemy, combined the diver-sified fighting methods appli-ed by the infantry, artillery,

engineering, anti-aircraft and

other forces, made concerted

attacks by different arms, mastered and brought into full play all weapons at our

disposal, reduced the effec-tiveness of the enemy's modern weaponry and tech-

nique and put out of action

We gave full play to the

role of the rear base which

provided effective support for the frontline. Land reform

stirred up the revolutionary

mirit of the entire army and

Indochina at that time.

centrations and

ple to fight and to win.

work of battlefulds attacking and encircling the enemy, combined the diver-

We worked out and out

a decisive victory.

into practice the

In commemorating the his-oric Dien Bien Phin victory, let's revise two great lessons the lessons of "determination to fight" and "knowing how to fight" of the heroic Vist-names people who, in a counblay the unbending and dauntless spirit of their forefathers courageously stood up to fight for independence and freedom guiding line, proceeded with along a correct line, and won a very glorious rectory.

Nowadays, in the greatest war of resistance of the nation's history, our people are of heroic Dien Bien Phu and inflicting defeats upon more than 1.2 million US and puppet troops in a people's war which has been developed to an unprecedented degree.

At every upward turn of the fighting, in the "simul teneous uprisings" (2) at Ap Bac (3), at Van Truong (3), in the general attacks and uprisings in South Viet Namsince early spring last year, in the downing of more than 3,000 US aircraft over North Viet Nam, the determination to light and to win fires the 31 million Vietnamese who. spirit of the entire army and people and further strength-ened the roar base, making it strong enough to solve the problems of supply for an extensive theatre of opera-tions with large troops con-31 million Vietnamese who, precious than independence and freedom", will fight on until the defeat of the US aggressors.

Mastering the strategy of people's war, the Southern people and armed forces hafighting and hundreds of kilo-metres from the rear base. The correct leadership of ve been coupling armed Party, the resolve of entire army and peooffensive, successively distribution of land to the beating the enemy on all peasantry, the unity between battlefields, in the cities. the delta plain and the close coordination among

teentinued base 7)





AT FIFTEEN YEARS' INTERVAL, SAME RESOLVE TO FIGHT AND TO WIN: SOUTH VIET NAM 1969: The PLAF defy

DIEN BIEN PHU 1934: The Viet Nam People's armymen with they hands hauled big guns up to mountains surrounding the famous valley

difficulties and go after the enemy

Mr. TRAN BUU KIEM Presents the Overall Solution Proposed by the National Front for Liberation to the South Viet Nam Problem

Minister of State XUAN THUY Declares Full Support for the Just Position of the NFL and Stresses Our Country's Policy of Lasting Friendship Towards Cambodia and Laos

fully responsible for the deadlock in the Paris Conthe

BY waging its war of aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. has grossly trampled underfoot the funda tal national rights of the Vietnamese people: the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and international law, and has perpetrated abominable crimes against the Vietnamese people. Exercis-ing their sacred right to self defence, the people of South Viet Nam as well as the entire people of Viet Nam, united s one man, have risen up to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. Under the plorious banner of the valiant resistance war of the South Viet Nam people has

Having sustained serious defeats in its aggressive war and faced with the strong demands of the people in the United States and the world, the U.S. was compelled to cease unconditionally its bomardments over the entire territory of the DRVN and accept the holding of the four-party conference with the participation of the delegates of the South Viet Nam NFL so as to find a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem.

To provide a basis for a solution of the South Vist Nam problem, on November 3, 1968, the South Vist Nam NFL made public its five-point position. Procooling from that position, the delegation of the South Viet Nam NFL with seriousness and goodwill, has for more than three months been making unceasing efforts to help the Paris Conference move forward, so as to promptly put an end to the U.S. aggressive war, a restore peace in Viet Nam.

But what has the U.S.

Though compelled to take part in this conference, it its aggressive war and tried to maintain its neo-colonial-ist regime in South Viet

During the presidential election campaign, Mr. Nixon promised to bring peace to Viet Nam. Since his coming into the White House, he has many times spoken of "peace", and recently about a "peace programme" for tion has acted quite contrary to its words.

In South Viet Nam, the U.S. has stepped up its

aggressive war, displaying unprecedented fierceness. It has not ceased to send more U.S. and satellite troops, more weapons and war means to South Viet Nam, and has increased the budget for that war. American troops have been sent on sweep operations everywhere, and all types of aircraft, particularly B.52s, concentrated to conduct day and night savage air bombings over densely populated areas. The regions along the sea and rivers, and around American bases have been subjected to shellings by U.S. waships and heavy artillery. Such barbarous crimes perpetrated by the Ba Lang An (Quang Ngai), My Thanh Dong (Long An), Kong Ho Rinh (Kontum), U Minh forest (Rach Gia), etc., will be condemned for ever by history. The U.S. tries as hard as it can to maintain the Thieu Ky Huong warlike administration, patch up the puppet administration, and strengthen the puppet army, in an attempt to realize the

resistance, they have won new glorious victories in their Spring offensive. The U.S. aggressive war is being further driven into an impasse. The military, political and dip-lomatic difficulties of the U.S. so-called "de-Americaniza-tion" or "Vietnamization" of the war, that is using Vietnamese to fight Vietare piling up. No sooner have more than too days elapsed since it came into office, namese. than the Nixon administra-At this Conference, the tion has been condemned everywhere in the world and American delegates have evaded the basic questions in the U.S. itself. As for the put forward by the delegation Saigon administration, it has exposed all its traitorous of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and that of the Government features, and becomes more of the D.R.V.N. They distort isolated and weaker than tions that North Viet Nam so called " concrete pro posals" which are in fact

at covering up the U.S. aggression and intensification of the war, and at the

same time compelling the

Victnamese people to pay a ransom to the cessation of that aggression. They obsti-

nately claim for "mutual withdrawal" so as to avoid the total withdrawal of U.S.

and satellite troops from South Viet Nam and to refuse

to meet the imperative and legitimate demands of the

to meet the imperative all-legitimate demands of the Vietnamese and American peoples, and of progressive opinion in the world.

The Thieu Ky Huong

ninistration has executed all

in the latter's intensification of the war.
They ruthlessly repress the movement of the people in South Viet Nam cities who

demand independence and

peace. They arrest, torture, detain and deport intellec-

tuals, students, pupils, busi-nessmen, tradesmen, Bud-

religious people and anybody

orders of the U.S.

Broad sectors of the public opinion in the U.S. and in the world are demanding that the Nixon administration put an immediate end to the as vithdraw unconditionally all U.S. and satellite troops fro South Viet Nam and promptly restore peace in Viet Nam

seek every means to disturb the Paris Four-Party Confer-

the Paris Four-Party Confer-ence, and has not ceased to justify the U.S. aggression and to maintain American troops in South Viet Nam to

The U.S. policy of intensi

fying the war and negotiat-

ing from a position of strength has kept the Paris Conference at a standstill, against the desire of the people in Vict Nam, in the U.S. and in the world. But

that policy has brought the U.S. heavy failure. Ardently

cherishing independence and freedom, the South Viet Nam

people have been resolutely pushing ahead their sacred

get protection from them.

In order to open the way ference, as desired by the people in Viet Nam, in the delegation, by order of the Central Committee of the ath Viet Nam NFL presents to the Conference the follow ing document of the South

PRINCIPLES AND MAIN CONTENT OF THE OVER ALL SOLUTION TO THE SOUTH VIET NAM PROB-LEM TO HELP RESTORE PEACE IN VIET NAM

(see text on page 1)

The overall solution put forward by the South Viet Num National Front for Liberation fully meets the

namese people and the inter-

HE South Viet Nam NFL which has organized and led the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, is the authentic representative of the then tic representative of the South Viet Nam people, full competent to settle all pro-blems relating to South Viet

Mr. TRAN BUU KIEM's Statement

The aforesaid overall solu-tion to the South Viet Nam problem proposed by the South Viet Nam NFL once again demonstrates our correct position, and our con sistent goodwill and serious

This overall solution ensures the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to sell determination of the South Vietnamese people. It ensures a lasting peace in Viet Nam. It embodies the spirit of broad national concord of the South Viet Nam people. It and security in Indo-China and South East Asia, responds the aspirations for peace of the American people well as the world's people. This solution creates conditions for the U.S. to put an honourable end to its war, a war which is costly in human life and property, unpopular, and prejudicial to the U.S.

The South Viet Nam NFL is firmly confident that the people of both South and North Viet Nam standing shoulder te shoulder in their common struggle for inde-pendence, freedom and peace, will no doubt wholeheartedly support this overall solution.

The South Viet Nata NFL which is closely united with the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, believes that because of its policy of broad national union and concord. all religious, political, social and cultural organisations in South Viet Nam, all political forces and Vietnamese resi dents abroad will warmly hailed this solution, and the national-minded and peacedesiring members of the Sai gon army and administration will sympathize with it.

The people and governments of the socialist countries and of the peace-and justice-loving countries, the victory.

sation in the world, which sation in the world, which have always given vigorous support to the South Vietnamese people's resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation will surely support the overall solution to the South Viet solution to the South Viet Nam problem put forward by the NFL. Together with the progressive people in the U.S., those American personalities intellectuals and clergymen who have voiced their oppo-sition to the U.S. unjust war in Viet Nam and those American servicemen who are fed up with the aggression and who desire to be rapidly brought home, will no doubt sympathize with this solution too.

The overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem we have expounded above is very logic and reasonable. The U.S. government must adont a serious attitude. It of aggression, abandon its neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, and respect the right of the Vietnamese ople to settle themselves their internal affairs, without foreign interference.
Therefore, it must withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops and the troops of the other foreign countries of the American camp, without pos-

The U.S. must cease maintaining the present warlile corrupt puppet administra-The South Viet Nam NFL supports the struggle of the urban population in South Viet Nam for the replacement of Thieu, Ky, Huong, for the establishment of peace cabinet so as to promptly end the war and restore peace. It is ready to enter into talks with persons of goodwill who stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

If the U.S. government is bent on intensifying its war of aggression, cherishing the illusion of gaining a "posistrength battlefield as well as at the conference table, the people of South Viet Nam, glorious banner of the NFL, overcoming all sacrifices and hardship, will continue to step up their fight and will certainly win final

Mr. XUAN THUY's Statement

EVERYONE knows that it is because of its defeat in the war of aggression and of its failure subjugate the 3r million cople of Viet Nam that the S. had unconditionally coase its bombardments the entire territory of e Democratic Republic of party Conference on Viet Nam including the Repre-sentatives of the DRVN, sentatives of the DRVN, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the U.S. and the Saigon administration, whose object is to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

But during the last 15 sensions, the U.S. has evaded the key problem, that is to withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam without posing any condition whatsoever. Moreover the Nixon administration over the Nixon adminis-tration has been making every effort to intensify the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, it has been doing its best to maintain the and dictatorial Thieu-Ky-Huong administraimplementation of the police under the label of "de-Amerunder the label of "de-Americanizing" or "Vietnamising" the war, for the furtherance of neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, and for the perpetual partition of Viet Nam. It has feverishly increased ressance flights over nearly all the provinces of North Viet Nam and air raids on a number of places between the 17th and the 19th parallels. What it is trying to is to gain a position of strength in the battlefield as well as at the Conference

Regarding the four-point stand of the Government of the DRVN and the five points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation - the basis for a correct solution of the Viet Nam problem — the U.S. representatives have persisted in rejecting them groundlessly and consistently advanced nothing but absurd arguments. They have been putting forward so-called crete proposals which, in fact, are merely aimed at enabling the U.S. to pursue its war of aggression and neo-colonialism in South neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam under the new

This stubborn attitude of the U.S. is the very reason why the Paris Conference has failed to make progress. The American people the peoples of the have severely condemned this attitude of the Nixon this attitude of the administration. In South Viet Nam, along with a resolute fight against U.S. aggression, a wave of indig-nation has risen ever stro-ger among the people in temporarily occupied areas, especially in the cities, demanding the restoration of peace, the over-throw of the Thiel Ky-Huong administration, the estab lishment of a peace cabinet, and the conduct of serious talks with the South Viet Nam National Front for Lib

Once again to show ference progress, by order of the Central Committee of the South Vict Nam NFL the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has at this 16th session expounded the to points concerning the "principles and main content of an overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem to help restore peace in Viet

Government of the DRVN declares its full approval and unreserved support of the ten-point overall solution set forth by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, because solution conforms to four-point stand of the Government of the DRVN:

- that solution actually people's fundamental nation rights, namely independ sovereignty, unity ence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, it embodies the Vietnamese people's sacred right to decide by themselves their own destiny, without foreign interference, as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agree-ments on Viet Nam.

- that solution stresses. the Vietnamese people's right to fight for the defence of their Fatherland against aggression and for the achieve ment of their national ment of their national rights, it demands that the U.S. government put an end to its war of aggression in South Viet Nam, withdraw from South Viet Nam all U.S. troops, military person-nel, arms and war material internal affairs, ward als troops, military eign interference.

material of the other foreign countries in the U.S. co without posing any condition whatsoever. It once again rejects the U.S. absurd arguments about "mutual withdrawal" and about a "conditional withdrawal of troops", which in fact consist in equating the vic-tim of aggression - the Vict-

As far as the problem of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam is concern-ed, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully shares the view of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation that it will be solved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves.

- that solution sets forth a correct viewpoint as re-gards the achievement of the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination,

The people of South Viet Nam settle by themselves their internal affairs without foreign interference

They themselves decide about the political regime of South Viet Nam through free and democratic general elections; through these elections, they will set up a constituent assembly, work out a constitution, install a coalition government etc ...

During the period between the restoration of peace and shall impose its poli tical regime on the people of South Viet Nam, the political forces representing the various social strata and political trends in South Viet Nam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad, will enter into talks to set up a provisional coalition government based on the principle of equality, democ-racy and mutual respect, with a view to achieving a peaceful, independent, dem-ocratic and neutral South Viet Nam etc...

The Government of the DRVN fully approves of this viewpoint and unreservedly supports the right of the South Viet Nam people, pending the peaceful reuniication of Viet Nam, to decide by themselves their internal affairs, without for-

that the reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, through discussions and agreement between the two zones, without foreign interference. Pending na-tional reunification, the two zones re-establish basis of mutual respect. They undertake to refrain from joining any military allian-ce with foreign countries. to allow no foreign country to maintain military bases, troops and military personnel on their respective and not to recognize the pro-tection of any country, or military alliance or bloc

The Government of the DRVN reaffirms that, according to the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam the military demarcation line between the two zones at the 17th parallel is of a provisional character only, a matter of Viet Nam's internal affairs, and does not tute a boundary between two states. The statute of the DMZ and the modalities for movements across the provisional military de-marcation line are to be work-ed out by the two zones.

- that solution demands that the U.S. put a final end to all its violations of the to all its violations of the sovereignty, and security of the DRVN, and that it be held responsible for the damages and destruction it has caused to the DRVN as well as to the South Viet Nam people. This is a legitimate demand.

that the ten-point overall solution advanced by the South Viet Nam NFI, is atterly correct because it is based upon the present real situation in Viet Nam. The real situation is that during the past 15 years, the U.S. has sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, infringed upon and undermin-ed the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and has directly waged a war of aggression with more than half a million U.S. expeditionary troops. The real situation is that the South Viet Nam people, under the leadership of the N.F.L., have waged a war of resistance against U.S. aggression and have recorded many great victories. The real sit is that the South Viet Nam NFL which organizes and leads the South Viet Nam people in their war of resist-ance, is their authentic representative and is competent to settle all questions relating to South Viet Nam. Any solution that three no account of these realities

The overall solution of the Front is most sensible and reasonable because it responds to the aspirations of social strata and fully reflects the spirit of national concord in the interest of the South Viet Nam people

Such an overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem as expounded by the South Viet Nam NFL does not only contribute to the restoration of peace in Viet Nam but also opens up a prospect for the consolidation of peace and friendly relations between the three countries in Indo-China and the consolidation of peace in South East Asia.

Everyone can see that, forany years, the U.S. has not vened in and aggressed I am and used the that country to aggress Viet Nam, the U.S. has also Nam, the U.S. has also unceasingly infringed upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and threatened its independence and neutrality. The U.S. and neutrality. The U.S. aggresses Vict Nam in order to aggress the Kingdom of Laos and Cambodia, intervenes in and aggresses the King-dom of Laos, encroaches upon and menaces the Kingdom of Cambodia in order to aggress Vict Nam.

This precisely explains why the Indo-Chinese peoples unite themselves ever more closely to fight against the defence of independence and

the DRVN it will, as it has done in the past, persist in its policy of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, of respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within her present borders, and in demanding that the U.S. government renounce all acts of intervention in and aggression against

The government of the DRVN hopes that, in their mutual relations, the countries in Indo-China will follow the five principles of peaceful coexistence: mutual respect for the independence, corrections, and the countries are considered. sovereignty and territoric integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each internal equality and mutual benefit countries in Indo-China will develop and strengthen their economic and cultural cooper-ations, establish relations of lasting friendship and good neighbourhood. The friendly relations between

(Continued page 7)

Complete Failure of U.S.Neo-Colonialism in South Viet Nam

By Prof. L. V. H. (South Viet Nam)

drink their blood, to wear their teeth, dried cars or

galls as ornaments. They may beat and rob people in the streets without the

the streets without the police or military police daring to do anything about it. The people of Hue, Da Nang, Nha Trang... have been many times victims of

daylight robberies by com-mandos, notably following the summer of 1966 and the

Another kind of hired kill

the Americans into pro

coll Figully there

is unparalleled in the

discrimination

spring of 1968.

(Continued from last issue)

NAM CITIES

True nature of successive puppet administrations.

A S an integral part of US neo-colonialism, the existence of a series of US-installed administrations in South Viet Nam has also and rottenness. To the South Viet Nam townspeople, these administrations from the Diem-Nhu brothers to the present Thieu-Ky-Huong clique have essentially the same: groups of t the country, ready to obstinately clinging to their positions and probends by means of political gimmickery and police repression, and above all, depending everyone of them on the US imper ialists for his existence.

Corruption rottenness and incapability are the perma puppet administration and army such as the "presi-dent", "premier" and com-mander-in-chief". These inherent vices have plagued the ranks of the puppets in all branches and at all levels of their administration and army, though against the will of the chieftains. From commanders perals and officers down pilots, non-coms, police servants. office checks all are engaged in a frantic competit misuse power, dilapidate and embezzle public funds, steal foreign aid and wolfare allowances, extort the people in all wave and by all means

The Saigon press has wryly pointed out that it is the arch crooks who have staged such " anti-corr committees " or noisily ball hooed" campaigns against corruption". At bottom, all these are but top pupper rulers contentions for privileges or tentative mutual liqui-dations. In the end, nothing has changed and the puppet chieftains just carry on their business and continue to pro vide a shield for their protegés to do business. Recentiv puppet premier Tran Van Huong himself admitted: "If corruption is completely rooted out, then we will have to eliminate a lot of people and there will be nobody left to work" (UPI, Oct. 8,

Rigging elections is also a customary method used by the puppet administrations. Their brazen and repulsive fraudulent manœuvres renew-ed every now and then bave

IV - US-PUPPET POLITI-GAL AGGRESSSION AND TREASON IN SOUTH VIET 1966 election to the puppet natituent idential election, and the elections to the upper and by teach ins, demonstrations and protests by youths, students, workers and the losing candidates. And the puppe administrations have alway replied with police victimi vation and massive arrests.

As for acts of repression and terror, they have been as savage as innumerable. All through the past 14 years, ers comprises men trained fessional torturers at the the puppet administrations have always sought to inti-midate the townsfolk by gation service... They are called "men twisters". Some of them served the whipping up an atmosphere of fear and suspicion, mul-tiplying threats and putting French colonialists in the past and have been a dozer into operation a huge mach police, military police security service. secret agents, spies, informers... in the glare of publicity or behind prison bars; bloody handle torture and put to slow death patriots kept is a prison regime which pro crack-down on demonstrators, rounding up of draft-dodgers. world in barbarity. searches of houses and encirssinations, detention for gangsterism, violence and indefinite periods, beating up, torture, summary execu murders by Americans in

ns of those who fell into

their hands in disregard of COCIAL life in the South enacted by themselves. Viet Nam cities has been thrown topsy-turvy Such measures have been stepped up to cope with the violent reaction of the mashundreds of thousands of roving military trib U.S. expeditionary troops nals have been instituted which allow no defence nor toward the townspeople like undisguised occupation ag appeal; sand-bagged execut grounds have been set gressive troops, against the wish of their chieftains. With innumerable acts of racial loyal disciple of Hitler). discrimination bullvine, con They have also pro-claimed fascist laws such a tempt gangsterism, violence and murders, they openly the decrees 10/50 to/68, imposed military curfews, decreed the state of war flout elementary norms of law and brazenly, jeopardize the lives and property of the general mobilization. U.S. and satellite troops

life of the townspeople hehave more overbearingly in the cities. Often enough Understandably, in such an atmosphere of fascist terror, in the cities. Often enough they don't pay their fares and bills, rob the people of their belongings and money. Sometimes there were real organized robberies such as and in such a lawless regime, the city folk are under constant mental strain and permanent feeling of inse-curity and fear for their ganized robberies such as ie one occurring in mid-1968 Cam Ranh. They hog wildly in the streets, car One of the most typical products of the inhumanity hundreds of serious car acci dents. They abuse and beat up passerby and their emthe puppet administration the wicked thugs. These yees. They also hit puppel the most police and troops and once even the puppet mayor o dungerous and. effective agents used by the U.S. puppets to suppress the people and check the revolution. These bloodthirsty monsters who have lost all even the puppet mayor of Saigon with the latter just swallowing the pill. They unprovokedly murder Vietsee with knives and guns ugh "mistaken shoot "and "mistaken bomb human feeling can be di-vided into several cate-gories, there are the comthrough ings " and "mistaken bomb-ings" and each year thou-sands of people die in such irresponsible killings. When caught red-handed and conmandos. They are paid to raid, to loot, to rape, to cut off heads, to slit bellies, to raid, to loot, to re

victed of murder by written indictment, they pay some hundred dollars or a few ten thousand South Vietnamese plasters damages. In no case did puppet law dare intervene when the Americans kidnapped women in the streets, raped them to death then threw their corpses in an open ground or a garbage dump, or when Americans committed sexual violence upon wives of puppet civil servants or soldiers right in servants or soldiers right in cabarets or dancing houses. The Saigon press is full of such stories and denounces the puppet administration, winking at the unruly U.S. soldiery's offences and letting them trample on the dignity Popular feeling against

these piling gangsterish acts of the U.S aggressors teeming in the South Viet Nam cities the poor sections to the wealthy and upper strata. Just as a Western news agency has remarked, in Saigon the most obvious point of friction is the fact that the mass of 30,000 Americans have occu-pied all the beautiful houses and dwelling places, got into the habit of hiring most of the taxis, which sends taxi fares spiralling and monopolized all the best restaurant and even the most beautiful girls. (Reuter, June 9 and 21, 1967). A French correspond-ent noted: The rift between the two allies has been too wide, the one showing too much disdain for the other who is angry and feels humiliated by his ally's behaviour. In all the South Vietnamese civilian and mili tary circles there have been persistent complaints unciations like these "They show no respect for our independence", ", They are behaving as if they were nre behaving as if they were in an occupied country". "South Viet Nam is becom-ing the 52 nd state of America"... In fact, the Americans have decided to behave like masters in South Viet Nam. They are paying Viet Nam. They are paying the death toll, defraying all expenditures. As they pay the piper they have the right to call the tune (Le Figaro,

Dec. 18, 1967). The Vietnamese have heard of the Americans and Indiana and of racia discrimination in the United States. Now the townspeaple of South Viet Nam have seen with their own eyes this contempt for, and discrimination against, coloured per ple through the actual deeds of the U.S. officers and servicemen. And if the Americans can take such an overbearing attitude toward our people, that is because they slight the puppet army and administration which they regard as mere groups of servants and slaves, as puppet vice-president Nguyer Cao Ky himself has admitted and because they simply consider South Viet Nam a huge military base and colony

Reaction of the South Viet Nam townspeople against the squeeze of U.S. neu-

FTER being 14 years on the rampage in South alism, for all its above said sinister designs and cruel

icans, and not only have they risen up to fight back, but even religious believers, in-tellectuals have taken part, in one way or another, in the wave of onsets of the entire people. Buddhist Superior people. Buddhist Superior Thich Don Hau issued an appeal (1) asserting is certain terms that the time of certain terms that (a) time of non-violence had gone and it must give way to military offensives and political up-risings. Professor Ly Chanh Trung of the Saigen Univer-sity brought in this forceful Vietnumeno I can no longer stand the sight of foreigners openly devostating my conn. with the most and horrible means under the pretext of defending freedom, a nauscating free dom that has all along these years been forced upon th South Vietnamese people Unfortunately, never have the latter enjoyed freedom, never have they been left to decide their own destiny That is because the Ame cans, under the pretence o defending freedom, have actually been defending the very regimes that kill free-And whenever these regimes collapse or fail pacity, the Americans come raining down millions of tons of bombs on our Vietnamese land, by pouring a huge amount of dollars into South Viet Nam society. in other words, by a to the root the material and spiritual foundations of this ntey. As a Vietnameso, I can not accept this" (2).

towns folk in South Vict Nam have become increas ingly aware of the nature of imperialism. phrases as "domination by a foreign country" and "neo colonialist domination "have made their appearance in licensed publications in Saigon. Professor Nguyen Van Trung of the Saigon Univerin a treatise on the tion, Peace" has tried to analyze neo colonialism and to illustrate it with, for instance, the following pic ture : " In some U.S. mil (in South Nam), you can find heart-rending sight in the "only American flar streets where groups of Vietnamese children buddle rether, drawn by curiosity, to have a peep at obscene love-making scenes between women who may be their mothers or sisters and foreign troops. What will think, these children. about the 'ideal of freedor and human dignity in front of this atmosphere filled with wild rhythm of rock's roll, cigarette s noke, smel whisky, bare legs and lewd kisses ?" (3).

Viet Nam bave seen through the wicked scheme of the US and reacted violently. This is the reason why they have risen up in an ebullient and relentless drive against the

management has failed to

and poor sections of towns people harbour a pro-found hatred for the Amer-

US-puppets, especially since 1963. In spite of all intimi-dation, bribery and persecution, many teach-in oppages, students' and mar-et strikes, break-aways from the puppet administration meetings, demonstrations, acts of sabotage, hunger strikes, self-immolations have been staged to press for peace, replacement of the encroacaments upon the national sovereignty of Viet Nam. These also include active and stirring actions economic, social and cultural fields involving the Peace Movement, the Movement for Self-Determination, the Committee for Economic Soence of the Spiritual Life of Vounester, the Asso intion is Defence of the Dignity and Interests of Women, the Force Culture, the Alliance of No. Forces All these forces have been contributing to aggravating the conflict bet-ween the US-puppets and the people, upholding the in-domitable and courageous spirit of the patriots and all national-minded persons, and fostering the hatred for the

Their concerted efforts belond trigger off the impetuous moves of offensives and uprisings of the patriotic early Spring 1963 which have been going on until now through the Spring offenthis ectuals, writers and artists workers, small traders, Bud dhists...have turned the tointo a political front and a potential battlefield which cill facilitate the outbreak of the armed struggle right the nerve centres and last sanctuary of the U.S.-puppets.

There is no denying that he manucuvres of U.S. neocolonialism in South Viet Nam in every domain: econo-my, culture, literature and arts, and social life, bave failed ignominiously and con dious and dangerous or were not extensive enough. Neither were they not costly to the U.S. imperialists. But it is precisely because they have from the Vietnamese people humanist tradition of the city folk in South Viet Nam who successes recorded by the whole country.

Therefore, it is evident that U.S. imperialists have failed and it is equally evident that they will fail completely in their obdurate scheme to in their obdurate scheme to invale and subjugate South Viet Nam by means of neo-colonialism, whatever form it may assume.

(1) A well-known Buldhist leader in South Viet Nau now Vice-President of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

(2) Statement at a teach-in organized by the Saigon General Students' Union in early Sep. tember 1963.

(3) "Nhan Dinh" (Assess Num Son, Saigon 1966.

Mr. XUAN THUY's Statement

(Continued from base 5)

Indo-Chinese countries will be strengthened on that Indo-Chinese peninsula may become an area of peacand security, thus contribut ing to the consolidation of peace in South East Asia

The Government of the DRVN and the Vietnamese people welcome the initia tive of Samdoch Nosadom Sikmouk, Chief of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia according to which "the Indochinese countries pledge themselves not to accen foreign troops and military bases in their respectives soil and not to join any military alliance position conforms to the principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos

The ten-point overall solution expounded by the South Viet Nam NFL is an mportant initiative.

Can the war in Viet Nam be ended? Can the Paris Conference progress? The now rests with U.S.

If the U.S. authorities have a realistic view and ach, if they are detekmined to stop their policy aggression in Viet Nam and are ready to settle the conformity with the ten South Viet Nam NFL, peace will be restored in Nam, the U.S. will get out from the costly, unjust and immoral war, and its honour and prestige will be re-

On the contrary, if the Nixon administration obeti nately continues its policy of aggression in Viet Nam. it continues to cherish illusion of pegotiating on a "position of strength", refuses to withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops to maintain the Thiou-Ky Huong puppet administralinh as un implementing neo-colonialism in South Viet Nack to sustain / heavier

defeats. The Government DRVN solemnly talls upon the socialist countries. nationalist countries, peace- and justice-loving governments and world over, and all democratic and peace nizations to support unreservedly the overall solution of the South Viet Nami problem , out forward by

The Conserment of the people especially call on th American people and all justice - loving Americans to demand, fo the sake of the U.S. itself. that the U.S. government take a serious owards the ten sensible and reasonable the Front, end its war of aggression in Viet Sam and ring American boys back to their families

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRVN are firmly convinced that, with the iron-deter amation of the national union throughout the country to fight against aggreswarmer sympathy and sup-port of the peoples of the world, the Vietnamese people's just struggle for real independence, peace will without a doubt be crowned with victory.

LESSONS OF DIEN BIEN PHU Central Trung Bo

mountain areas, with the very revolutionary, very original ing of the patriotic, intelligent, resourceful and cour-

In the North, our are forces and people have replied in a creative manner to our Party's nulitary line, brough war, defeated the U.S. Imper-ialists' war of destruction, foiled a strategic scheme and partly thwarted their aggresion against our country.

The tremendous and all sided achievements in both parts of our country fur prove that the historic less of Dien Bien Phu are still o use. With a very strong resolve to fight and capable of devising clever methods of fighting, our people are frus-trating all vicious and perfidious aggressive manoeuvres ning one success after another and will surely carry the day

our Southern people and fight-ers, and the Northern armed forces and people's victorious resistance to the U.S. war of tion to light and to win.

They spell out the unskanable resolve of the Vietnamese people who have a history of very valiant fight against foreign aggression and who are resolutely keeping up their sacred resistance to U.S. aggression for national salvation until complete victory, in implementation of President Ho Ch Minh's instruction : " Fron is only one aggressor remains o our soil we must so on light ing and wipe him out."

The U.S. imperialists ar sustaining big setbacks. They are confronted with ever growing difficulties in Viet Nam, in the world and right at home. Yet they remain very obdurate and still nurvery obdurate and still n ture the fantastic hope securing a strong position on

the battlefield and at the conference table.

aggressors that they will not achieve anything but will only being upon themselves castulals most with utte failure should they persist in their war of aggression keep encroaching upon the sovereignty and threatening the security of the DRVN and refuse to draw a leason from the Dien Bien Phe battle of the past and from their present failures in both parts of Viet Nam.

(1) In 1283, Mangol Emperdynasty, wanting to conques Viet Nam, dispatched there a soo ooo-sirone army comman ded by his grandson under the pretext of borrowing a transit oute to make way on Chamba a hingdom they situated South Viet Nam. Confronted such a dangerous threat, the king of Viet Nam consess Palace an assembly of notaon the best course of action.
The meeting went solid for
resistance. The following year, after elever s rategic vetreat attached and but to rout hill million aggressors. Another Mangol army of more than and non men mas sent to Viet Nam in 1287 but was in its turn napidly wiped out ufter a resistance of a little more

(2) Vast revolutionary venunt launched in 1959-00. In the darkest days of the Ngo Dinh Diem fascist regime which was on the versa collapse under the impact of popular actions, Washington had to throw into battle four

177 PUPPET TROOPS'

MUTINIES IN 3 MONTHS

GPA initial reports Central Trung Bo 177 mutinies were staged by patriotic armymen of the puppet army in the first rimester of 1969.

The mutineers killed or wounded 1.075 Gls. puppet troops and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries. They destroyed 29 military vehicles of various kinds, 3 cannons and oze tob.7 mm mortar, weapon dumps with more than 5,000 pieces, 2 cases of miscellaneous military equip ment, 1.000 mortar shells.

"aid" and engage steelf in the "special war".

(3) Battle fought on lan. which a small unit of the PLAF-confronted the adverse forces much superior in numer, weapoury and technica means of combat, marking the the beginning of supter of the special way.

(a) Stattle mon by the PLA in Angust 1963, for the first time over US troops landed on masse in South Viet Nam ing in a masterly manner that the PLAF were perfectly capable of defeating seasoned

(Foot-notes are ours-Ed)

one foodstuff depot, 2 electric generators. 5 radio sets, a great amount of fuel and other military stuffs. They brought to the revolutionary side at weapons of different

The number of mutinies in the first trimester of 1000 surpassed one half of all mutinies occurring in the whole of 1968. The total of enemy live forces wared out. many of them officers, was nearly one-half of all forces wined not in 1008. The amount of military equipment destroyed surpassed

Mutinies in the puppet army broke out in nearly all provinces of Central Trung Bo: in Quang Ngai 38 mutinies, in Binh Dinh 37 in South Quang Nam 14, in Pho Yen 12, in Gia Lai 4 in Darlac 3, and especially in North Quant Nam 68

During the same period. in Central Trung Bo 10,000 puppet armymen left their early either to return to their families or to take part in the resistance in the free zone. Besides, a company, 29 platoons and "rural pacification" tea were distanded following

VIET NAM COURIER JIET NAM COURIES

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS CAMBODIA-NFL DIPLOMATIC

REPORTS say that in the Mekong Delta, in the 1t days ending April 20, the regional troops and guerilthe regional troops and las of My Tho province tookm Southwest of mounted 70 actions, inflict-ing on the enemy 850 casualties among them 250 GPs, destroying casualties among them 250 Gl's, destroying 37 vehicles and 6 artillery pieces and grounding 14 helicopters and planes. More than 4,000 people in occupied areas rose up, made away with 100 notorious socret agents and distance and distance and

notorious secret agents and traitors and disarmed and sent home more than 100 puppet civil guards.
Not far from Ham Luong, 76km Southwest of Saigon, in the province of Ben Tre, the PLAF wrote off the muster-roll a puppet com-pany, putting more than to troops out of action. Then remissing attacks by enemaling troops out of action. Then repulsing attacks by enemy reinforcements on 18 occasions they took another toll of about 100 U.S.-puppet

Further Southern Addistrict, las of Vinh Thuan district, 210km from Saigon, relent-lessly harassed an enemy force of 2,000 men on a saiding mission against serieling mission Further Southwest, force or raiding mission agonization weral villages. Between April 23 and May 2, they put out of action 20 adverse soldiers of whom 140 fell to the guns of a unit of militin women. In a calling on May 2 fell to the guns of a unit of militin wonten. In a single shelling on May z against the Vinh Thuan subsector H.Q., this unit wiped out 70 enemy men, damaged beyond repair to 103-mm cannons and burnt z depots of shells and rockets and 8 fuel dumps.

Quang Tri N Quang Tri province, the U.S. puppets also suf-fered heavy losses. In the sector south of the DM2 at the 17th parallel, 70 PLAF missinghts between April 21 and April 20 cost the enemy 1.459 cassalties, among them 600 GI's, 20 helicupters and planes downed or destroyed, 10 other aircraft damaged, 20 vehicles aircraft damaged, 20 vehicles ancran gamaged, 20 venicles and 5 heavy mortars des-troyed and 2 vessels sunk. On Hill 126, 10km North of Cam Lo, a company of On Hill 126, 10km reores of am Lo, a company of Battalion 5, puppet Regiment 2, was knocked out on April 28 and two days later, it was the turn of mather company of the

another company of the same regiment.

In the La Dut and A So areas, some dokt Southwest of the name of the southwest of th some 100 adverse troops including 50 Seoul merce troops

naries. Combat news released by Phong press agency week focused on Giai Phong press agency this week focused on 3 main theatres of operation: the Saigon front, especially to the North and Northwest of the city, the Mekong Delta and the northernmost sector of South Vict Nam in Quang Tri province.

N the Salgon front, the patriots were very ac-tive in Tay Ninh prov-

8

ince, more than 50km Northwest of the capital. Two major annihilation battles were won on May 1 and May 6 respectively at Cay Cho and Dong Pan.

16.0 and why of a battling of the Cay of t Ninh, 2 U.S. infantry com-panies and 2 U.S. artiflery companies were put out of

companies were put out of action.
Not far from Go Dau, an ilitary sub-sector H.Q. 57 km Northwest of Saigon, the PLAF sank on April 28 2 enemy patrol boats on Vam Co Dong river and the next day, intercepting the next day, intercepting the next day, intercepting the next day intercepting to the next day intercepting the next day intercepting the next day intercepting the next day intercepting the next day in the patrol of the pottern 5 craft and wiped out the 3 craft and wiped boat day in the same sector. Gai Binh post, so km North. April 27, in the same sector, Gia Binh post, 50 km North-west of Saigon, was taken. west of Saigon, was tracen.
Of some 100 men garrisoned
at this post and assigned
the pacification job, only 12
could escape whereas all
others were put out of action

Farther, near the Cambo Farther, near the Cambodian border, the battles around Ca Tum, an enemy forward post and C.P. 175 forward post and C.P. 17

alone, guernian tanks of the U.S. Iren Armoured Cavalry Regiment the Ca Tum - Can Le

In a neighbouring provin-ce, a successful ambush was laid by the patriots on Route No.13 south of Hon Quan, about 87 km North of Saigon. After 30 minutes' fighting, the PLAF destroy-ed 25 vehicles including 17

RELATIONS RAISED TO FMRASSY

It was announced on May 9 by the Kingdom of Cam-bodia and the South Viet Nam NFL that prompted by their desire to further strengthen the existing fraternal friendship between them, the authorities of both parties had agreed to raise to embassy level their diplomatic relations.



ed cars destroyed by PLAF at Tay Ninh (South Viet Nam)

armoured cars, shot down 5 helicopters and wiped out a U.S. infantry company and a U.S. motorised company. On May 2 and 3, two other ambushes set on the same route between Chon Thanh

and Hon Quan cost the enemy 24 other vehicles destroyed. Lastly, in the Ben Cat area, 45 km North-Northwest of Saigon, regional tropps of Saigon, regional to successfully fought off

enemy an op which began on April . In 3 engagements on Apr 19, 20 and 22, they killed or wounded 150 GP's, wrecked to tanks and wrecked to tanks and armoured cars and brought down a helicopters.

Mews in Briek

SAIGON WORKERS STEP UP ACTIONS

N the occasion of the No the occasion of the International labour Day, despite Thieu-Ky-Huong's crack-down and demagogic stunts, the Saigon workers and labouring people stepped up their struggle for basic democratic and economic rights, while denouncing the treason of the working class by Tran Quoc Buu, an agent of the ruling clique and "President of the Trade-Unions" in the temporarily-Unions" in the temporarily-occupied zone, GPA report-

cd.

On the morning of May t, during a meeting of over 5,000 representatives of Tran Tan The The Trans the Trans that the Transparent of the Transparent of the Transparent of Transparent of the Transparent of Transpa On the morning of May 1, ninum wages, trade-union liberties, abolition of the "general mobilization" de-

Cree, etc.
On the same day, braving police ban, hundreds of work-

ers from the public trans-port service gathered on the pavements of Le Van Duyet, Nguyen Aah, Ngayen Du and Cao Thang streets, carrying signs urging impro-vement of their living

Within their trade-unio Within their trade-unions, the workers denounced the demagogic manoeuvres of Thieu-Ky-Huong to ham-string, lead astray andunder-mine the workers' movement. They unmasked the agents of this clique who had infiltrated their ranks, demanded cancelment of the demanded cancelment of the 10-08 fascist law, enforce-ment of trade-union rights, increase of wages, reduction of the living costs, income-tax slashes, end of the ag-gressive war and respect of the right for the South Victnamese to ahaps their own destinies.

CCORDING to the same source, the Saigon dockers indignant at the obstinate and arrogant attitude of the American employers, carried on their strike and maintained on their

Following the strike of 500 Saigon dockers on April 29, representatives of 5,000

dockers called an emergency meeting to demonstrate their determination to fight and their support to the action of 200 fellow-workers in the going on May 1.

Meanwhile, over 1,000 Workers of the BGI (Breweries and Ice-boxes of Indochina) required of their employers transport service of the U.S. 125th battalion a wage-hike and satisfaction of the claims put forward since November last. The stoppage was still

COMMITTEE FOR THE RELEASE OF THICH THIEN MINH SET UP

A group called 'Committee for the Release of Thich Thien Minh' has just been set up by well-known Saigon intellectuals and rep-Saigon intellectuals and re-resentatives of religious sects of South Viet Nam. Western sources reported. Superior Bonze Thich Thion Minh was arbitrarily sentenced to to years of hard labour and 5 years of confinement by a court of the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet clique. A UPI despath

pointed out that the founding of this committee was an indication of the popular support to the Buddhist support believers.

lievers.
In April last, one still members, 77 "deputies" the so-called House of Representatives signed petition to puppet Nguyen Van Thieu demanding rovi-sion of the verdict and immediate release of Thich Thien Minh.

DUPPET M.P. REVEALS DEVILS ISLANDS DETAINEES' PLIGHT

A CCORDING to the paper of the

tions in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Quang Tri

tions in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Quang Tri provinces.

More than 400 people, the puppet M.P. added, were still in jail although their terms had ended two or three months ago. Besides. three months ago. Besides, over 500 prisoners over 50, 60 years of ago, gravely affected by incurable disea-ses, were desperately waiting for their return to the native land.